NEWPORT MERCURY.

Publiſhed for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1806. [*No.* 2301.

A FEW TICKETS,

inthe Eaſt-Greenwich Road Lottery, (which will ſoon commence drawing) are for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury.—*Apply ſoon.*

Newport, May 9, 1806.

Pocket and Family Bibles, &c.

Juſt received from Philadelphia, and for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury, as cheap as at any Book-Store in America,

QUARTO and OCTAVO BIBLES, bound in ſheep, calf and Morocco, with and without Plates, ſome with *Oſtervald's* Notes, at various prices. *Alſo,*

POCKET BIBLES, printed on a beautiful new type, and fine paper, in various bindings.

Alſo,

A beautiful Edition of the BIBLE, in 4 vols. octavo, printed on a large fair type and fine wove paper—This is the moſt convenient Bible for Family uſe ever publiſhed as the volumes are of a convenient ſize for uſe and the type as large as in folio Bibles, and four perſons can be uſing the different Volumes at the ſame time—it is peculiarly well calculated for the uſe of aged perſons and of thoſe who have weak eyes.

May be had as above,

WATTS's Pſalms and Hymns, printed on a large type and good paper, ſuitable for aged perſons—and ſome very ſmall, convenient for the pocket—*Alſo,* CHURCH PRAYER-BOOKS, various editions, ſome in quarto, on a large type, and ſome very ſmall, in various bindings.

Newport, March 1, 1806.

JOSIAH C SHAW,

Informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,

THAT he has opened an Office, No. 155, Thames-ſtreet, where he will be happy to tranſact buſineſs in the line of his profeſſion.—Particular attention will be paid to Conveyancing, in all its various branches, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 9, 1806.

Narraganſett Bank.

THE Stockholders of the Narraganſett Bank, are hereby notified, that the third Inſtalment of Five Dollars on each ſhare, will become due and payable at the Bank, in ſpecie, on the 30th day of May current, purſuant to charter.

By Order,

SAMUEL E. GARDINER, *Caſhier.*

Wickford, May 6, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot of Land, ſituated in Broad-ſtreet, No. 75, containing about 56 feet on Broad-ſtreet, and 44 feet on Tanner-ſtreet.—Alſo a Stable and Lot, 24 by 16 feet, in good repair.—For terms apply to

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CHRISTOPHER RHODES

HAS FOR SALE,

No. 104, *Thames-ſtreet, directly oppoſite the ſtore formerly occupied by Rhodes and Hammond, at Wholeſale and Retail,*

JAMAICA RUM
Windward-Iſland do.
Holland Gin. Brandy
Sherry and Malaga WINES
Beſt Retailing Molaſſes
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars
Coffee, Superfine Flour
Snuff, Soap
Rice by the caſk.

Newport May 9, 1806.

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At the Store lately occupied by Rhodes and Hammond, Wholeſale and Retail,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, 4th-proof
French and Barcelona Brandy
Holland Geneva
Havanna and brown Sugars
Loaf and Baſtard do.
Sherry Wine, New-York Soap
Excellent Retailing Molaſſes
Souchong Tea, Pepper, Muſtard, Ginger
French and Spaniſh Float Indigo
Superfine Flour, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Thoſe who are indebted to the late firm of *Rhodes* & *Hammond*, will pleaſe to call at the ſtore of James Hammond for the ſettlement of the ſame; and thoſe who have demands on the ſaid firm, to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement as above.

Newport, May 9, 1806.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY,

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Molaſſes by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hogſhead, barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare bars
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the caſk
Madeira Wine by the pipe, half pipe, or quarter-caſk
Caboofes, Anchors, Aſh Oars, Roſin, Tar and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and black Oak hogſhead Staves
About 700 buſhels Bonaviſta Salt, and
A ſmall aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, and Groceries, at retail, as uſual.

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FLOWER SEEDS.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received an aſſortment of Flower-Seeds, which he offers for ſale at his ſtore NO. 148, Thames-ſtreet, Newport.—His aſſortment conſiſts of the following particulars. viz.

Annual Flower-Seeds:
Flos Adonis
Belvidere
Purple Candy-tuft
White do.
Large Normandy do.
Lobelia Catchfly
Convolvulus Major, or Morning Glory
Convolvulus Minor
Cyanus Minor
Princes Feather
Yellow Hawkweed
Purple do.
Dwarf Larkſpur
Branching do.
Love-lies-Bleeding
Lupins, various ſorts
Mignionette
Nigella Romana, or Devil in a Buſh
Sweet Peas, various ſorts
Parſicaria
China-After
Balm of Gilead
Chryſanthemum
Annual Holly-Oak
Marvel Peru
African Marygold
French do.
India Pink
Red ten week Stock
Rad ſweet Sultan
Xeranthemum
Miced Globe
Double Balſam
Tall Comb
Tricolar

Biennial & Perennial Flower-Seeds:
Roſe Champion
Border Carnation
Columbine
Fraxinella
Holly-Oak
Honeſty
French Honey-ſuckle
Pink
Primroſe-Tree
Rocket
Sweet-William
Wall-Flower.

JAMES TAYLOR.

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Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE Public are hereby informed, That the Partnerſhip under the firm of RHODES and HAMMOND, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent; and the buſineſs of ſaid firm will be ſettled by *James Hammond*, at the ſtore lately occupied by ſaid Rhodes and Hammond.

CHRISTOPHER RHODES,
JAMES HAMMOND.

Newport, May 1, 1806.

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the firſt Monday of June next, at XI *o'clock, A. M. if not previouſly diſpoſed of at Private Sale,*

THE Eſtate belonging to the Marine Society, lately occupied by Capt. *John Warner*, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, bounded on Waſhington and Poplar-ſtreets; a very pleaſant and airy ſituation.—The terms will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf; the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of

90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, of the firſt Quality, for ſale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

FOR SALE, BY

JAMES PERRY,

At Store No. 3, *On his Wharf,*

Five Thouſand Weight of ſmoaked Pork Hams, very excellent.

Freſh ſuperfine Flour by the barrel.

Souchong and bohea Tea by the dozen or ſingle pound.

Brown Sugar and Coffee by the ſmall quantity.

A new ſupply of Boat's Oars

Alſo may be had, Storage for all kinds of Goods—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from the high Tides.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

Mr. Quincey's Speech.

(Concluded from the laſt Mercury.)

IF New-York cannot be defended, is it the ſame caſe with Charleſton, Savannah, or Norfolk? Shall we leave the whole defenceleſs, becauſe a particular part is vulnerable? Sir, let us confeſs the truth. The limit of our power to defend is not in the nature of the cities, but in our diſpoſition to appropriate. Not in the inefficacy of land or harbour batteries, but in our inſenſibility to the danger of the commercial cities, and unwillingneſs to make the pecuniary ſacrifices their protection requires. On all ſides we are met with the objection,—"where are the means?" "How is the public debt to be diſcharged, if we incur ſuch an expenſe?" Mr. Chairman, *none of theſe difficulties are inſurmountable, when ſouthern land is to be purchaſed, or when our new territories on the Miſſouri and Red river are to be explored or when Indian titles in the weſtern country are to be extinguiſhed.* We have paid within theſe two years fifteen millions of dollars for Louiſiana, and have ſent off two millions more to purchaſe the Floridas. I aſk on what principle can either of theſe purchaſes be made palatable to the people of the United States? Do they want more land or wider dominions? On neither of theſe conſiderations would they for one moment have ſubmitted to either purchaſe. It was becauſe the poſſeſſion of the Miſſiſippi, through its whole courſe, was eſſential to the ſecurity and happineſs of our brethren beyond the mountains, that the purchaſe of Louiſiana was ſanctioned by public opinion, and if ever that of the Floridas receive the acquieſence of the people, it will only be from the conviction that the poſſeſſion of thoſe countries is neceſſary, for the tranquility of our ſouthern frontier. All this we have done for the ſecurity of the ſouth and weſt, we now aſk for reciprocity, grant us ſomething for the ſecurity of the north and eaſt. Let not the people ſee that all the incomes proceed from one quarter of the union, and all the expenditures are made in another. Let them not learn from experience, that the ball of favouritiſm, and that of Empire, is travelling ſouth and weſt. I aſk, what are the Floridas, or what is Louiſiana, in compariſon with the ſingle city of New-York? *This City alone is worth forty Louiſianas.* Yet when Louiſiana was purchaſed, did the increaſe of the public debt prevent the bargain? Or of late, was the queſtion of "*means*" an obſtacle to the appropriation for the Floridas? The ſeventeen millions of dollars thus expended for the ſecurity of the ſouth, would have put every commercial city of the United States into a complete ſtate of defence. I do not, Mr. Chairman, introduce the purchaſe of Louiſiana and the Floridas in this connexion lightly, or without antecedent reflection. I would hold up to this houſe a mirror, in which it may contemplate itſelf, and ſee its own features. It is impoſſible not to remark that the ſympathies of the majority of this legiſlature do not extend to the ſea-coaſt. But whatever will meliorate the condition of the interior excites all its ſenſibilities and awakens all its anxieties. Look at this moment on your table; there are now no leſs than four, I believe five, Indian treaties, which have been ratified the preſent ſeſſion, the appropriations for which, occaſion no alarm about the public faith or the public purſe.—It is worth our while to notice the particulars.

By theſe treaties the United States agree to pay, Firſt, *Cash down* Dolls. 37,600

Next, the following annuities:

1 600 for 10 years,	16,000
12 000 for 8 years,	96 000
11,000 for 10 years,	110 000
Dollars.	259 600

In addition to which we are to pay other annuities, amounting to 4 000 dollars, forever. Theſe laſt cannot be eſtimated at leſs in any market than 50,000 dollars, but which I rate only at 40,000

259 600

Dollars, 300,000

Beſides which, our appropriation for the Indian department and for the ſupport of the civil government of Louiſiana, and our other ſouth-weſtern territory, exceed 150 000

Dollars 450 000

Thus in this ſingle ſeſſion we ſhall appropriate *four hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, for the ſecurity and protection of the ſouth-weſt.—But for our ports and harbours, an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, for the mere repair of old fortifications, is thought to be an enormous expenditure. Even this is violently oppoſed. But any additional ſum to begin new works, is not only hopeleſs, but cannot be even named without exciting a ſmile of contempt.

Now let us look at the other ſide of the account. It will be found by the report on your table, that the nine capital cities of the Union, Portland, Portſmouth, Boſton Newport, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Charleſton, have had expended in fortifications for their defence, ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Federal government, only *ſeven hundred and twenty four thouſand dollars*: that is to ſay, your appropriations in one ſeſſion, for the ſecurity and comfort of the ſouth-weſt, is more than half the whole amount expended during ſixteen years for the ſecurity of all theſe great commercial cities, which contain two or three hundred thouſand inhabitants, and which paid into your treaſury the laſt year, upwards of nine millions of dollars!! It is impoſſible, that this ſtate of things ſhould not be underſtood and realized by the people of theſe ſtates; and that at no very diſtant period. It requires only ſome actual ſuffering, ſome real misfortune, reſulting from your ill-timed parſimony, or miſplaced affections, to rouſe a ſpirit in the commercial ſtates, which will ſhake this union to its foundation. Of all times, theſe will be the moſt dreadful and the moſt to be deprecated by every real lover of his country, when the party paſſions ſhall run parallel to local intereſts. Whenever any great ſection of the union ſhall deem itſelf neglected, and the opinion becomes general among the people, that they are either ſacrificed or abandoned; that they have not any, or not their juſt weight in the national ſcale, a ſeries of ſtruggles muſt commence, which will terminate either in redreſs or in convulſions. Events of this kind are not to be prevented by common place declamation about ſubmiſſion to the will of the majority. A real reciprocity muſt exiſt. Intelligent men muſt ſee and feel that a regard, proportionate to their real intereſt at ſtake in the ſociety is entertained for them by their rulers. With ſuch perception and experience, your union is a bond of adamant which nothing can break. Without them I will not ſay it will be diſſolved, but this I will ſay—it cannot be happy, even if it ſhould be laſting.

It is impoſſible to form a juſt eſtimate of our obligations to defend the commercial cities, without having a right idea of the nature and importance of commerce to the eaſtern ſtates, and attaining a juſt apprehenſion of its influence over every claſs of citizens in that quarter of the union. From what has fallen from various gentlemen in the houſe, it is very apparent that they do not appreciate either its nature, its power, or the duties which reſult from our relation to thoſe who are engaged in that purſuit. The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. J. Randolph) told us the other day, "that the United States was a great land-animal; a great mammoth, which ought to cleave to the land, and not wade out into the ocean to fight the ſhark." Sir the figure is very happy, ſo far as relates to that quarter of the union with which that gentleman is chiefly converſant. Of the ſouthern ſtates, the mammoth is a correct type. But I aſk, Sir, ſuppoſe *the mammoth* has made a league with *the cod*, and that the cod, enterpriſing, active, and ſkilful, ſpreads himſelf over every ocean, and brings back the tribute of all climes to the feet of the mammoth; ſuppoſe he hereby enables the unwieldy animal to ſtretch his huge limbs upon cotton, or to rub his fat ſides along his tobacco plantations, *without paying the tithe of a hair.* In ſuch caſe is it wiſe, is it honourable, is it politic for that mammoth, becauſe by mere beef and bone he outweighs the cod, in the political ſcale, to refuſe a portion of that revenue which the induſtry of the cod annually produces to defend him in his natural element; if not againſt the great leviathan of the deep, at leaſt againſt the petty pikes, which prowl on the ocean; and if not in the whole courſe of his adventurous progreſs, at leaſt in his native bays and harbours, where his hopes and wealth are depoſited, and where his ſpecies congregate?

Other gentlemen have ſhown an equal want of a juſt apprehenſion of the nature and effects of commerce. Some think any of its great channels can be impeded or cut off without important injury. Others, that it is a matter of ſo much indifference, that we can very well do without it. The gentleman from Pennſylvania [Mr. Smilie] told us ſome days ſince, "*that for his part he wiſhed that at the time of our revolution there had been no commerce.*" That honourable gen-

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Mr. Quincey's Speech.

(Concluded from the laſt Mercury.)

IF New-York cannot be defended, is it the ſame caſe with Charleſton, Savannah, or Norfolk? Shall we leave the whole defenceleſs, becauſe a particular part is vulnerable? Sir, let us confeſs the truth. The limit of our power to defend is not in the nature of the cities, but in our diſpoſition to appropriate. Not in the inefficacy of land or harbour batteries, but in our inſenſibility to the danger of the commercial cities, and unwillingneſs to make the pecuniary ſacrifices their protection requires. On all ſides we are met with the objection,—"where are the means?" "How is the public debt to be diſcharged, if we incur ſuch an expenſe?" Mr. Chairman, *none of theſe difficulties are inſurmountable, when ſouthern land is to be purchaſed, or when our new territories on the Miſſouri and Red river are to be explored or when Indian titles in the weſtern country are to be extinguiſhed.* We have paid within theſe two years fifteen millions of dollars for Louiſiana, and have ſent off two millions more to purchaſe the Floridas. I aſk on what principle can either of theſe purchaſes be made palatable to the people of the United States? Do they want more land or wider dominions? On neither of theſe conſiderations would they for one moment have ſubmitted to either purchaſe. It was becauſe the poſſeſſion of the Miſſiſippi, through its whole courſe, was eſſential to the ſecurity and happineſs of our brethren beyond the mountains, that the purchaſe of Louiſiana was ſanctioned by public opinion, and if ever that of the Floridas receive the acquieſence of the people, it will only be from the conviction that the poſſeſſion of thoſe countries is neceſſary, for the tranquility of our ſouthern frontier. All this we have done for the ſecurity of the ſouth and weſt, we now aſk for reciprocity, grant us ſomething for the ſecurity of the north and eaſt. Let not the people ſee that all the incomes proceed from one quarter of the union, and all the expenditures are made in another. Let them not learn from experience, that the ball of favouritiſm, and that of Empire, is travelling ſouth and weſt. I aſk, what are the Floridas, or what is Louiſiana, in compariſon with the ſingle city of New-York? *This City alone is worth forty Louiſianas.* Yet when Louiſiana was purchaſed, did the increaſe of the public debt prevent the bargain? Or of late, was the queſtion of "*means*" an obſtacle to the appropriation for the Floridas? The ſeventeen millions of dollars thus expended for the ſecurity of the ſouth, would have put every commercial city of the United States into a complete ſtate of defence. I do not, Mr. Chairman, introduce the purchaſe of Louiſiana and the Floridas in this connexion lightly, or without antecedent reflection. I would hold up to this houſe a mirror, in which it may contemplate itſelf, and ſee its own features. It is impoſſible not to remark that the ſympathies of the majority of this legiſlature do not extend to the ſea-coaſt. But whatever will meliorate the condition of the interior excites all its ſenſibilities and awakens all its anxieties. Look at this moment on your table; there are now no leſs than four, I believe five, Indian treaties, which have been ratified the preſent ſeſſion, the appropriations for which, occaſion no alarm about the public faith or the public purſe.—It is worth our while to notice the particulars.

By theſe treaties the United States agree to pay, Firſt, *Cash down* Dolls. 37,600

Next, the following annuities:

1 600 for 10 years,	16,000
12 000 for 8 years,	96 000
11,000 for 10 years,	110.000
Dollars.	259 600

In addition to which we are to pay other annuities, amounting to 4 000 dollars, forever. Theſe laſt cannot be eſtimated at leſs in any market than 50,000 dollars, but which I rate only at 40,000

	259 600
Dollars,	300,000

Beſides which, our appropriation for the Indian department and for the ſupport of the civil government of Louiſiana, and our other ſouth-weſtern territory, exceed 150 000

Dollars	450 000

Thus in this ſingle ſeſſion we ſhall appropriate *four hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, for the ſecurity and protection of the ſouth-weſt.—But for our ports and harbours, an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, for the mere repair of old fortifications, is thought to be an enormous expenditure. Even this is violently oppoſed. But any additional ſum to begin new works, is not only hopeleſs, but cannot be even named without exciting a ſmile of contempt.

Now let us look at the other ſide of the account. It will be found by the report on your table, that the nine capital cities of the Union, Portland, Portſmouth, Boſton Newport, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Charleſton, have had expended in fortifications for their defence, ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Federal government, only *ſeven hundred and twenty four thousand dollars*: that is to ſay, your appropriations in one ſeſſion, for the ſecurity and comfort of the ſouth-weſt, is more than half the whole amount expended during ſixteen years for the ſecurity of all theſe great commercial cities, which contain two or three hundred thouſand inhabitants, and which paid into your treaſury the laſt year, upwards of nine millions of dollars!! It is impoſſible, that this ſtate of things ſhould not be underſtood and realized by the people of theſe ſtates; and that at no very diſtant period. It requires only ſome actual ſuffering, ſome real misfortune, reſulting from your ill-timed parſimony, or miſplaced affections, to rouſe a ſpirit in the commercial ſtates, which will ſhake this union to its foundation. Of all times, theſe will be the moſt dreadful and the moſt to be deprecated by every real lover of his country, when the party paſſions ſhall run parallel to local intereſts. Whenever any great ſection of the union ſhall deem itſelf neglected, and the opinion becomes general among the people, that they are either ſacrificed or abandoned; that they have not any, or not their juſt weight in the national ſcale, a ſeries of ſtruggles muſt commence, which will terminate either in redreſs or in convulſions. Events of this kind are not to be prevented by common place declamation about ſubmiſſion to the will of the majority. A real reciprocity muſt exiſt. Intelligent men muſt ſee and feel that a regard, proportionate to their real intereſt at ſtake in the ſociety is entertained for them by their rulers. With ſuch perception and experience, your union is a bond of adamant which nothing can break. Without them I will not ſay it will be diſſolved, but this I will ſay—it cannot be happy, even if it ſhould be laſting.

It is impoſſible to form a juſt eſtimate of our obligations to defend the commercial cities, without having a right idea of the nature and importance of commerce to the eaſtern ſtates, and attaining a juſt apprehenſion of its influence over every claſs of citizens in that quarter of the union. From what has fallen from various gentlemen in the houſe, it is very apparent that they do not appreciate either its nature, its power, or the duties which reſult from our relation to thoſe who are engaged in that purſuit. The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. J. Randolph) told us the other day, "that the United States was a great land-animal; a great mammoth, which ought to cleave to the land, and not wade out into the ocean to fight the ſhark." Sir the figure is very happy, ſo far as relates to that quarter of the union with which that gentleman is chiefly converſant. Of the ſouthern ſtates, the mammoth is a correct type. But I aſk, Sir, ſuppoſe *the mammoth* has made a league with *the cod*, and that the cod, enterpriſing, active, and ſkilful, ſpreads himſelf over every ocean, and brings back the tribute of all climes to the feet of the mammoth; ſuppoſe he hereby enables the unwieldy animal to ſtretch his huge limbs upon cotton, or to rub his fat ſides along his tobacco plantations, *without paying the tithe of a hair.* In ſuch caſe is it wiſe, is it honourable, is it politic for that mammoth, becauſe by mere beef and bone he outweighs the cod, in the political ſcale, to refuſe a portion of that revenue which the induſtry of the cod annually produces to defend him in his natural element; if not againſt the great leviathan of the deep, at leaſt againſt the petty pikes, which prowl on the ocean; and if not in the whole courſe of his adventurous progreſs, at leaſt in his native bays and harbours, where his hopes and wealth are depoſited, and where his ſpecies congregate?

Other gentlemen have ſhown an equal want of a juſt apprehenſion of the nature and effects of commerce. Some think any of its great channels can be impeded or cut off without important injury. Others, that it is a matter of ſo much indifference, that we can very well do without it. The gentleman from Pennſylvania [Mr. Smilie] told us ſome days ſince, "*that for his part he wiſhed that at the time of our revolution there had been no commerce.*" That honourable gen-

gentleman I presume, is enamoured with Arcadian scenes with happy valleys. Like a hero of pastoral romance at the head of some murmuring stream, with his crook by his side; his sheep feeding around, far from the temptations, unseduced by the luxuries of commerce, he would "sport with Amaryllas in the shade, with the tangles of Neara's hair." I will not deny that these are pleasant scenes. Doubtless they are well suited to the innocence, the purity, and the amiable unobtrusive simplicity of that gentleman's mind and manners. But he must not expect that all men can be measured by his elevated standard, or be made to relish these sublime pleasures. Thousands and ten thousands in that part of the country I would represent, have no notion of rural fecility, or of the tranquil joys of the country. They love a life of activity of enterprize, and hazard.—They would rather see a boat-hook than all the crooks in the world; and as for sheep they never desire to see any thing more of them than just enough upon their deck to give them fresh meat once a week in a voyage. Concerning *the land* of which the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. J. Randolph] and the one from North-Carolina, [Mr. Macon] think so much, they think very little. It is in fact to them only a shelter from the storm; a perch on which they build their aery and hide their mate and their young, while they skim the surface, or hunt in the deep. The laws of society, and the views of enlightened politicians ought to have reference, not to any ideal, theoretic state of human perfection, but to the equal protection and encouragement of every species of honourable industry. I know it has been said by way of apology for not doing any thing more in defence of commerce, that it already was indebted for its prosperity to our laws and regulations. The gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. J. Randolph] told us expressly "that the votes of southern men had given us our drawbacks and discriminating duties," whence he would conclude that our commerce and navigation had nothing more to ask at their hands. The honorable speaker too, referred the prosperous condition of our commerce to the adoption of the constitution, and to the provisions established under it.—I am the last man in the world to deny the happy influence of that instrument in meliorating the condition of this nation. But our commercial property is owing much more to accident and nature; and much less to law than we are apt to imagine, or are willing to allow. Every year we get together on this floor to consult concerning the public good. The state of commerce makes a capital object in all our deliberations. We have our committee of commerce and manufactures, and a great part of every session is exhausted in discussing their provisions, limitations, and restrictions, until at last we slide into the belief that commerce is of our creation; that it has its root in the statute book; that its sap is drawn from our parchment, and that it spreads and flourishes under the direct heat of the legislative ray. But what is the fact? Look into your laws. What are they? Nine tenths—I should speak nearer the truth should I say ninety nine hundredths of them are nothing more than means by which you secure your share of the products of commerce; they constitute the machinery by which you pluck its Hesperian fruit and have nothing to do with the root that supports it, or with the native vigour, which exudes into this rich luxuriance. Sir, the true tap root of commerce is found in the nature and character of the people which carry it on. They and their ancestors, for nearly two centuries have been engaged in it.

The industry of every class of men in the eastern states, has reference to its condition, and is affected by it, why then treat it as a small concern; as an affair only of traders and of merchants? Why intimate that agriculture can flourish without it? When, in fact, the interests of those two branches of industry, are so intimately connected that the slightest affection of the one, is instantly communicated to the other. I know very well that there is a great difference between the relations of commerce and agriculture in the southern and in the eastern states. And this is one of the chief causes of that diversity of sentiment which prevails among those dwell in those different parts of the union. In the southern states there are comparatively few, if any, who depend on commerce altogether for subsistence. Whatever affects commercial prosperity produces no general distress, or discontent. Perhaps insurance or freight may advance a little in consequence of its embarrassment. Perhaps one or the other of their great staples may find not so ready or so high a market. But these inconveniences throw none out of employment or out of bread. Very different is the state of things in the eastern states. There commerce is not merely as the honourable speaker called it, "a waggon, a mode of conveyance of produce to the consumer." It is more, infinitely more: it establishes within the country an immense fund of internal consumption. All its dependants, merchants, tradesmen, mechanics, seamen and labourers of every class and description look to it, either for that profit, which makes a great portion of their happiness, or for that employment on which their subsistence depends. The state of agriculture is adapted and has been for centuries, to the supply, of the wants of this internal consumption. The farmer is bound to commerce by a thousand intimate ties, which, while it is in its ordinary state of prosperity he neither sees nor realizes. But let the current stop, and the course of business stagnate in consequence of any violent affection of commerce, the effect is felt as much and in some cases more, by those who inhabit the mountains as by those who dwell on the sea coast. The country is associated with the city in one common distress, not merely thought sympathy, but by an actual perception of a union in misfortune. It, is this indissoluble community of interest between agriculture and commerce, which prevades the eastern portion of the Unted States that makes our treatment of the commercial interest one of the most delicate, as well as important questions, that can be brought before this legislature.

That interest is not of a nature, long to be neglected with impunity. Its power when once brought into action by the necessity of self defence cannot but irresistible be in this nation. Sir, two fifths of your whole white population are commercial or which is the same thing, as to its political effect, have their happiness so dependant upon its prosperity, that they cannot fail to act in concert, when the object is to crush those who oppress, or those who are willing to destroy it. Of the five millions, which now constitutes the white population of these states two millions are north and east of New-Jersey.—This great mass is naturally, and indissolubly connected with commerce. To this is to be added the like interest and that of no inconsiderable weight, which exists in the middle and southern states. Are these powerful influences to be forgotten or despised? Are such portions of the union to be told that they are not to be defended neither on the ocean nor yet on the land? Will they—ought they to submit to a system, which at the same time that it extracts from their industry the whole national revenue, neither protects it abroad nor at home? *It needs no spirit of prophecy to say they will not—It is no breach of any duty to say they ought not.* No power on earth can prevent party from growing up, in these states, in support of the rights of commerce to a sea and land protection. The state of things, which must necessarily follow, is, of all others, to be deprecated. As I have said before, when party passions run parallel to local interests, of great power and extent, nothing can prevent national convulsions; all the consequences of which can neither be numbered nor measured. Mr. Chairman, I do not introduce this idea to threaten or terrify. I speak I hope to wise men—to men of experience, and of acquaintance with human nature, both in history and by observation. Is it possible to content great intelligent and influential portions of your citizens, by any thing short of a real attention to their interests, in some degree proportionate to their magnitude and nature? When this is not the case, can any political union be either happy or lasting? Now is the time to give a pledge to the commercial interests, that they may be assured of protection, let what ever influence predominate in the legislature. A great majority of this house are from states not connected intimately with commerce. Show then, those which are, that you feel for them as brothers; that you are willing to give them a due share of the national revenue for their protection. Show an enlightened and fair reciprocity. Be superior to any exclusive regard to local interest. On such principles this union, so desirable, and so justly dear to us all, will continue and be cherished by every member of the compact. But let a narrow selfish, local sectional policy prevail, and struggles will commence, which will terminate through irritations and animosities, in either a change of the system of government, or in its dissolution.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received, that HENRY WHITBY, commanding a British armed vessel, called the Leander, did on the twenty-fifth day of the month of April last, within the waters and jurisdiction of the United States and near to the entrance of the harbor of New-York, by a cannot shot fired from the said vessel Leander, commit a murder on the body of JOHN PIERCE, a citizen of the United States, then pursuing his lawful vocations within the same waters and jurisdiction of the United States, and near to their shores, and that the said HENRY WHITBY cannot at this time be brought to justice by the ordinary process of law.

AND WHEREAS it doth further appear that, both before and after the said day, sundry trespasses, wrongs and unlawful interruptions and vexations on trading vessels, coming to the United States, and within their waters and vicinity, were committed by the said armed vessel the Leander, her officers and people, by one other armed vessel called the Cambrian, commanded by John Nairne, her officers and people; and by one other armed vessel called the Driver, commanded by SLINGSBY SIMPSON, her officers and people; which vessels, being all of the same nation, were aiding and assisting each other in the trespasses, interruptions, and vexations aforesaid.

NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the said HENRY WHITBY may be brought to justice, and due punishment inflicted for the said murder, I do hereby especially enjoin and require all officers having authority, civil or military, and all other persons within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, wheresoever the said HENRY WHITBY may be found, now or hereafter, to apprehend and secure the said HENRY WHITBY, and him safely and diligently to deliver to the civil authority of the place, to be proceeded against according to law.

AND I DO HEREBY further require that the said armed vessel the *Leander*, with her other officers and people, and the said armed vessels the *Cambrian* and *Driver*, their officers and people, immediately and without any delay, depart from the harbors and waters of the United States. And I do for ever interdict the entrance of all other vessels which shall be commanded by the said HENRY WHITBY, JOHN NAIRNE, and SLINGSBY SIMPSON, or either of them.

And if the said vessels, or any of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or shall reenter the harbors or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with the said armed vessels, the Leander, the Cambrian, and the Driver, or with any of them, and the officers and crews thereof, and do prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished them or any of them. And I do declare and make known, that if any person, from or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, shall afford any aid to either of the said armed vessels, contrary to the prohibition contained in this Proclamation, either in repairing such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatever; or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them in the first instance beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; such person or persons shall, on conviction, suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences: And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military within the United States, and all others citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying this proclamation and every part thereof into full effect.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.
(L. S.)

Given at the city of Washington, the third day of May, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and six, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirtieth.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 5.

We predicted that the application of the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York, to the President of the United States for "three or more frigates," to relieve the blockade of that harbour, would expose the improvidence and neglect of the Administration, "*in whose wisdom and patriotism the* WORSHIPFUL *Corporation repose full confidence;*" and we said that Mr. Jefferson could, with equal facility, send thirty sail of the line, as he could dispatch "three or more frigates," to their assistance.

In confirmation of these opinions, we invite the attention of every independent American, to the subjoined official documents—and we call on every man, who has an interest in the honor and safety of the nation, to say whether it is not adding insult to injury, to declare full confidence in such an administration of the Government.

It was Mr. Jefferson's duty to have given such explicit information to Congress on the subject of the Navy as would have prevented the alarming consequence set forth in the following official papers—it was his duty not only to have pointed out what was necessary, but to have requested from Congress, that latitude of discretionary power, which the true interests of the country require s to be lodged somewhere during the recess of the legislature—and the want of which his adherents now affect to regret.—*But this be neglected to do*—and it would seem from the note of the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. Turner, that neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Jefferson had ever seen the bill "providing for a naval peace establishment" until their attention was called to the subject by a committee of the Senate.

It is now discovered, when too late for correction, that not only the relief of our blockading harbours, is impossible—but that the single frigate "Chesapeake" cannot be manned, or sent to her destination until 666 men of the Mediterranean squadron shall have returned to the United States.—*And yet we are told, that such an administration of the Government is entitled to our* FULL CONFIDENCE.

Navy Department, 21st April, 1806.

HON. J. TURNER,
Chairman of a Committee of the Senate.

I have this moment received your letter of this morning requesting my sentiments of the navy peace establishment bill now before the Senate. and proposing to me these questions, viz. "Is it correct?"—"Are any alterations or amendments requisite? and if so, what?"

Without presuming to judge of the correctness of a bill sanctioned by the House of Representatives, I would only take the liberty of sending to you herewith a copy of a note this day transmitted by me to the President.

I have honour to be,
Respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. SMITH.

COPY.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO THE PRESIDENT.

Navy Department, 21st April, 1806.

SIR,

Having obtained a sight of the bill now before the Senate, entitled an act in addition to an act entitled, "An act supplementary to the act providing for a naval peace establishment and for other purposes." I lose no time in informing you that under the restrictions of such an act of Congress, the Chesapeake, as contemplated by you, cannot be sent to the Mediterranean. The proposed act, among other regulations, contains this proviso; viz. "that the whole number of able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, shall not exceed 925." As we have at this time in actual service, 1299 able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, if this bill should be passed into a law, we cannot consistently with its restrictions put in commission another frigate. Instead of encreasing the number of men in service, we shall be under the necessity of reducing the number to 925.

If Congress will, agreeable to the recommendations contained in your message of the 14th April, 1806. revive the Mediterranean fund and appropriate a part thereof to the purposes of the navy, and will moreover augment the number of seamen that may be employed to 1561, then the frigate, the Chesapeake, may be put in commission and sent to the Mediterranean under the authority of law—we otherwise shall not be able to send out this frigate until the return of the vessels ordered home by my letter of the 12th October, 1805."

Remarks.

The Mediterranean fund has been revived; but Congress did not deem it expedient to *appropriate* any part of it to the purposes of the navy; neither did they perceive the necessity of authorising the president to employ more than 925 men. The Chesapeake of course cannot be *manned* until 666 men of the Mediterranean squadron shall return to the United States. It is to be lamented that a greater latitude of power had not been entrusted to the President, so as to have enabled him to send out not only the Chesapeake to the Mediterranean but a competent force to protect our harbors from the humiliating aggressions to which they are at present exposed.—*Baltimore democratic paper.*

May 10.

We have this day, the painful task of recording one of the most disastrous occurrences, that has befallen our city.

About eight o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Burr, Trunk-maker, near the north-west corner of Dock and Third-streets—The wind blowing very fresh from the westward, and many of the adjoining buildings being of wood, closely and inconveniently situated, the progress of the flames was rapid—and, for some time, threatened to be very extensive.

The active, skilful, and persevering efforts of the several Hose and Fire Companies, aided by the great body of citizens whose exertions were unremitting, at length prevailed—and the fire was subdued, after consuming, as we are informed, nineteen Brick Houses and Stores, and ten frame buildings.

The house occupied by Mr. Vallence, Upholster, in Front-street, between Walnut and Chesnut-streets, was fired by a brand, which lodged on the roof, and was nearly consumed.

Some of our zealous fellow-citizens, received personal hurts—but we do not understand that any lives were lost.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MAY 3.

To those who deny that our national honor has received an incurable wound by the payment of a *tribute* exacted by France, and deny that the Hornet carried out two millions of dollars, let him read the following extract from Mr. Randolph's Speech in his place on Monday, 7th April last—"What is our true policy? To take part with neither of these nations; to let neither of them finger one dollar of our money; to resist the unjust pretensions of all. This policy we have abandoned, and what is the consequence? The national honor has received a stain which all the waters of the Potomac cannot wash out. It is on the page of history, and cannot

Gentleman I presume, is enamoured with Arcadian scenes with happy valleys. Like a hero of pastoral romance at the head of some murmuring stream, with his crook by his side, his sheep feeding around, far from the temptations, unseduced by the luxuries of commerce, he would "sport with Amaryllas in the shade, with the tangles of Neara's hair." I will not deny that these are pleasant scenes. Doubtless they are well suited to the innocence, the purity, and the amiable unobtrusive simplicity of that gentleman's mind and manners. But he must not expect that all men can be measured by his elevated standard, or be made to relish these sublime pleasures. Thousands and ten thousands in that part of the country I would represent, have no notion of rural fecility, or of the tranquil joys of the country. They love a life of activity, of enterprize, and hazard.—They would rather see a boat-hook than all the crooks in the world; and as for sheep they never desire to see any thing more of them than just enough upon their deck to give them fresh meat once a week in a voyage. Concerning *the land* of which the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. J. Randolph] and the one from North-Carolina, [Mr. Macon] think so much, they think very little. It is in fact to them only a shelter from the storm; a perch on which they build their aery and hide their mate and their young, while they skim the surface, or hunt in the deep. The laws of society, and the views of enlightened politicians ought to have reference, not to any ideal, theoretic state of human perfection, but to the equal protection and encouragement of every species of honourable industry. I know it has been said by way of apology for not doing any thing more in defence of commerce, that it already was indebted for its prosperity to our laws and regulations. The gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. J. Randolph] told us expresly "that the votes of southern men had given us our drawbacks and discriminating duties," whence he would conclude that our commerce and navigation had nothing more to ask at their hands. The honorable speaker too, referred the prosperous condition of our commerce to the adoption of the constitution, and to the provisions established under it.—I am the last man in the world to deny the happy influence of that instrument in meliorating the condition of this nation. But our commercial property is owing much more to accident and nature; and much less to law than we are apt to imagine, or are willing to allow. Every year we get together on this floor to consult concerning the public good. The state of commerce makes a capital object in all our deliberations. We have our committee of commerce and manufactures, and a great part of every session is exhausted in discussing their provisions, limitations, and restrictions, until at last we slide into the belief that commerce is of our creation; that it has its root in the statute book; that its sap is drawn from our parchment, and that it spreads and flourishes under the direct heat of the legislative ray. But what is the fact? Look into your laws. What are they? Nine tenths—I should speak nearer the truth should I say ninety nine hundredths of them are nothing more than means by which you secure your share of the products of commerce; they constitute the machinery by which you pluck its Hesperian fruit, and have nothing to do with the root that supports it, or with the native vigour, which exudes into this rich luxuriance. Sir, the true tap root of commerce is found in the nature and character of the people which carry it on. They and their ancestors, for nearly two centuries have been engaged in it.

The industry of every class of men in the eastern states, has reference to its condition, and is affected by it, why then treat it as a small concern; as an affair only of traders and of merchants? Why intimate that agriculture can flourish without it? When, in fact, the interests of those two branches of industry, are so intimately connected that the slightest affection of the one, is instantly communicated to the other. I know very well that there is a great difference between the relations of commerce and agriculture in the southern and in the eastern states. And this is one of the chief causes of that diversity of sentiment which prevails among those dwell in those different parts of the union. In the southern states there are comparatively few, if any, who depend on commerce altogether for subsistence. Whatever affects commercial prosperity produces no general distress, or discontent. Perhaps insurance or freight may advance a little in consequence of its embarrassment. Perhaps one or the other of their great staples may find not so ready or so high a market. But these inconveniences throw none out of employment or out of bread. Very different is the state of things in the eastern states. There commerce is not merely as the honourable speaker called it, "a waggon, a mode of conveyance of produce to the consumer." It is more, infinitely more: it establishes within the country an immense fund of internal consumption. All its dependants, merchants, tradesmen, mechanics, seamen and labourers of every class and description look to it, either for that profit, which makes a great portion of their happiness, or for that employment on which their subsistence depends. The state of agriculture is adapted and has been for centuries, to the supply, of the wants of this internal consumption. The farmer is bound to commerce by a thousand intimate ties, which, while it is in its ordinary state of prosperity he neither sees nor realizes. But let the current stop, and the course of business stagnate in consequence of any violent affection of commerce, the effect is felt as much and in some cases more, by those who inhabit the mountains as by those who dwell on the sea coast. The country is associated with the city in one common distress, not merely thought sympathy, but by an actual perception of a union in misfortune. It, is this indissoluble community of interest between agriculture and commerce, which prevades the eastern portion of the Unted States that makes our treatment of the commercial interest one of the most delicate, as well as important questions, that can be brought before this legislature.

That interest is not of a nature, long to be neglected with impunity. Its power when once brought into action by the necessity of self defence cannot but irresistible be in this nation. Sir, two fifths of your whole white population are commercial or which is the same thing, as to its political effect, have their happiness so dependant upon its prosperity, that they cannot fail to act in concert, when the object is to crush those who oppress, or those who are willing to destroy it. Of the five millions, which now constitutes the white population of these states two millions are north and east of New-Jersey.—This great mass is naturally, and indissolubly connected with commerce. To this is to be added the like interest and that of no inconsiderable weight, which exists in the middle and southern states. Are these powerful influences to be forgotten or despised? Are such portions of the union to be told that they are not to be defended neither on the ocean nor yet on the land? Will they—ought they to submit to a system, which at the same time that it extracts from their industry the whole national revenue, neither protects it abroad nor at home? *It needs no spirit of prophecy to say they will not—It is no breach of any duty to say they ought not.* No power on earth can prevent party from growing up, in these states, in support of the rights of commerce to a sea and land protection. The state of things, which must necessarily follow, is, of all others, to be deprecated. As I have said before, when party passions run parallel to local interests, of great power and extent, nothing can prevent national convulsions; all the consequences of which can neither be numbered nor measured. Mr. Chairman, I do not introduce this idea to threaten or terrify. I speak I hope to wise men—to men of experience, and of acquaintance with human nature, both in history and by observation. Is it possible to content great intelligent and influential portions of your citizens, by any thing short of a real attention to their interests, in some degree proportionate to their magnitude and nature? When this is not the case, can any political union be either happy or lasting? Now is the time to give a pledge to the commercial interests, that they may be assured of protection, let what ever influence predominate in the legislature. A great majority of this house are from states not connected intimately with commerce. Show then, those which are, that you feel for them as brothers; that you are willing to give them a due share of the national revenue for their protection. Show an enlightened and fair reciprocity. Be superior to any exclusive regard to local interest. On such principles this union, so desirable and so justly dear to us all, will continue and be cherished by every member of the compact. But let a narrow selfish, local sectional policy prevail, and struggles will commence, which will terminate through irritations and animosities, in either a change of the system of government, or in its dissolution.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received, that HENRY WHITBY, commanding a British armed vessel, called the Leander, did on the twenty-fifth day of the month of April last, within the waters and jurisdiction of the United States and near to the entrance of the harbor of New-York, by a cannot shot fired from the said vessel Leander, commit a murder on the body of JOHN PIERCE, a citizen of the United States, then pursuing his lawful vocations within the same waters and jurisdiction of the United States, and near to their shores, and that the said HENRY WHITBY cannot at this time be brought to justice by the ordinary process of law.

AND WHEREAS it doth further appear that, both before and after the said day, sundry trespasses, wrongs and unlawful interruptions and vexations on trading vessels, coming to the United States, and within their waters and vicinity, were committed by the said armed vessel the Leander, her officers and people, by one other armed vessel called the Cambrian, commanded by John Nairne, her officers and people; and by one other armed vessel called the Driver, commanded by SLINGSBY SIMPSON, her officers and people; which vessels, being all of the same nation, were aiding and assisting each other in the trespasses, interruptions, and vexations aforesaid.

NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the said HENRY WHITBY may be brought to justice, and due punishment inflicted for the said murder, I do hereby especially enjoin and require all officers having authority, civil or military, and all other persons within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, wheresoever the said HENRY WHITBY may be found, now or hereafter, to apprehend and secure the said HENRY WHITBY, and him safely and diligently to deliver to the civil authority of the place, to be proceeded against according to law.

AND I DO HEREBY further require that the said armed vessel the *Leander*, with her other officers and people, and the said armed vessels the *Cambrian* and *Driver*, their officers and people, immediately and without any delay, depart from the harbors and waters of the United States. And I do for ever interdict the entrance of all other vessels which shall be commanded by the said HENRY WHITBY, JOHN NAIRNE, and SLINGSBY SIMPSON, or either of them.

And if the said vessels, or any of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or shall reenter the harbors or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with the said armed vessels, the Leander, the Cambrian, and the Driver, or with any of them, and the officers and crews thereof, and do prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished them or any of them. And I do declare and make known, that if any person, from or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, shall afford any aid to either of the said armed vessels, contrary to the prohibition contained in this Proclamation, either in repairing such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatever; or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them in the first instance beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; such person or persons shall, on conviction, suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences: And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military within the United States, and all others citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying this proclamation and every part thereof into full effect.

In testimony whereof, I have caused
(L. S.) *the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.*

Given at the city of Washington, the third day of May, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and six, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirtieth.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 5.

We predicted that the application of the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York, to the President of the United States for "three or more frigates," to relieve the blockade of that harbour, would expose the improvidence and neglect of the Administration, "*in whose wisdom and patriotism the* WORSHIPFUL *Corporation repose full confidence*;" and we said that Mr. Jefferson could, with equal facility, send thirty sail of the line, as he could dispatch "three or more frigates," to their assistance.

In confirmation of these opinions, we invite the attention of every independent American, to the subjoined official documents—and we call on every man, who has an interest in the honor and safety of the nation, to say whether it is not adding insult to injury, to declare full confidence in such an administration of the Government.

It was Mr. Jefferson's duty to have given such explicit information to Congress on the subject of the Navy as would have prevented the alarming consequence set forth in the following official papers—it was his duty not only to have pointed out what was necessary, but to have requested from Congress, that latitude of discretionary power, which the true interests of the country require s to be lodged somewhere during the recess of the legislature—and the want of which his adherents now affect to regret.—*But this be neglected to do*—and it would seem from the note of the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. Turner, that neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Jefferson had ever seen the bill "providing for a naval peace establishment" until their attention was called to the subject by a committee of the Senate.

It is now discovered, when too late for correction, that not only the relief of our blockading harbours, is impossible—but that the single frigate "Chesapeake" cannot be manned, or sent to her destination until 666 men of the Mediterranean squadron shall have returned to the United States.—*And yet we are told, that such an administration of the Government is entitled to our* FULL CONFIDENCE.

Navy Department, 21st April, 1806.

HON. J. TURNER,
Chairman of a Committee of the Senate.

I have this moment received your letter of this morning requesting my sentiments of the navy peace establishment bill now before the Senate. and proposing to me these questions, viz. "Is it correct?"—"Are any alterations or amendments requisite? and if so, what?"

Without presuming to judge of the correctness of a bill sanctioned by the House of Representatives, I would only take the liberty of sending to you herewith a copy of a note this day transmitted by me to the President.

I have honour to be,
Respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. SMITH.

COPY.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO THE PRESIDENT.

Navy Department, 21st April, 1806.

SIR,

Having obtained a sight of the bill now before the Senate, entitled an act in addition to an act entitled, "An act supplementary to the act providing for a naval peace establishment and for other purposes." I lose no time in informing you that under the restrictions of such an act of Congress, the Chesapeake, as contemplated by you, cannot be sent to the Mediterranean. The proposed act, among other regulations, contains this proviso; viz. "that the whole number of able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, shall not exceed 925." As we have at this time in actual service, 1299 able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, if this bill should be passed into a law, we cannot consistently with its restrictions put in commission another frigate. Instead of encreasing the number of men in service, we shall be under the necessity of reducing the number to 925.

If Congress will, agreeable to the recommendations contained in your message of the 14th April, 1806. revive the Mediterranean fund and appropriate a part thereof to the purposes of the navy, and will moreover augment the number of seamen that may be employed to 1561, then the frigate, the Chesapeake, may be put in commission and sent to the Mediterranean under the authority of law—we otherwise shall not be able to send out this frigate until the return of the vessels ordered home by my letter of the 12th October, 1805."

Remarks.

The Mediterranean fund has been revived; but Congress did not deem it expedient to *appropriate* any part of it to the purposes of the navy; neither did they perceive the necessity of authorising the president to employ more than 925 men. The Chesapeake of course cannot be *manned* until 666 men of the Mediterranean squadron shall return to the United States. It is to be lamented that a greater latitude of power had not been entrusted to the President, so as to have enabled him to send out not only the Chesapeake te the Mediterranean but a competent force to protect our harbors from the humiliating aggressions to which they are at present exposed.—*Baltimore democratic paper.*

May 10.

We have this day, the painful task of recording one of the most disastrous occurrences, that has befallen our city.

About eight o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Burr, Trunk-maker, near the north-west corner of Dock and Third-streets—The wind blowing very fresh from the westward, and many of the adjoining buildings being of wood, closely and inconveniently situated, the progress of the flames was rapid—and, for some time, threatened to be very extensive.

The active, skilful, and persevering efforts of the several Hose and Fire Companies, aided by the great body of citizens whose exertions were unremitting, at length prevailed—and the fire was subdued, after consuming, as we are informed, nineteen Brick Houses and Stores, and ten frame buildings.

The house occupied by Mr. Vallence, Upholster, in Front-street, between Walnut and Chesnut-streets, was fired by a brand, which lodged on the roof, and was nearly consumed.

Some of our zealous fellow-citizens, received personal hurts—but we do not understand that any lives were lost.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, MAY 3.

To those who deny that our national honor has received an incurable wound by the payment of a *tribute* exacted by France, and deny that the Hornet carried out two millions of dollars, let him read the following extract from Mr. Ramdolph's Speech in his place on Monday, 7th April last—"What is our true policy? To take part with neither of these nations; to let neither of them finger one dollar of our money; to resist the unjust pretensions of all. This policy we have abandoned, and what is the consequence? The national honor has received a stain which all the waters of the Potomac cannot wash out. It is on the page of history, and cannot

n w be taken off. The nation is ſtigmatiſed. It has received a blot, which all your Indian rubber cannot efface."

Mr. Randolph again aſks, "Where has the Hornet ſailed? To Corunna or to Cadiz? No, to Nantz, the high road to Paris."

May 10.

Miranda's Expedition.—A Jamaica paper of the 12th ult. which we received yeſterday, contains the following—"We learn from Carraccas, that the government of that place was aware of Miranda's intention, in conſequence of which, a large force of Spaniards and Aborignes had been raiſed to oppoſe him, and the ſeacoaſt, lined with troops for a great diſtance. His partizans, however, under a commander named Ferdinand Mendes Pinto, were alſo collecting an immenſe force to windward, and were determined to render him all aſſiſtance, immediately on his appearing on the coaſt."

Inſurance on the baggage of an American officer in Miranda's expedition has been made at Lloyd's, London.

MASSACHUETTS.

BOSTON, MAY 13.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We were yeſterday favored with London papers to the 26th of March, received by the Romulus from Liverpool.

HAGUE, MARCH 11.

The paſſage in the *Expoſe* of the ſtate of the Empire, delivered to the Legiſlative Body at Paris, by the Miniſter of the Interior, in which Holland is enumerated among the Federative States of France, has occaſioned here a great ſenſation.

It is ſaid, that Prince Murat will be inveſted with a great dignity here. What is certain is, that Prince Louis will not be at the head of our Government, for he is to reign over Piedmont, and will reſide at Turin.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Parliament have unanimouſly paſſed a vote of thanks and acknowledgements to the Admirals, the Officers, Marines and Seamen, who atchieved the victory off St. Domingo in February laſt.

March 26.

It is determined that the new loan ſhall be for 20,000,000.

It is now perfectly aſcertained that the differences between France and Pruſſia are ſettled.

The deficit in the revenues of the Batavian Republic for the preſent year exceeds 23 millions, and is to be raiſed by new taxes. The naval preparations in the Dutch ports are carried on with great activity, and ſeveral couriers had within a few days arrived at the Hague from Admiral Verlinel, at Paris.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1806.

The Connecticut papers informs us, that at the Circuit Court held at New-Haven on the 14th ult. Judge Patterſon, being unable to attend from indiſpoſition, Mr. Edwards, the new Diſtrict Judge, preſided, and addreſſed the Grand Jury at the opening of the Court. He ſtrongly recommended an enquiry reſpecting *ſeditious publications* againſt the government of the United States!

The grand jury returned Bills againſt the Honorable Tapping Reeve, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the ſtate of Connecticut, the Rev. Mr. Oſgood, a Preſbyterian clergyman, and Mr. Thomas Collier, printer of the Litchfield Monitor, for ſeditious publications and expreſſions againſt the character of Thomas Jefferſon, Preſident of the United States. Mr. Oſgood was thrown into priſon on Saturday, the 18th ult. where he remained till the Monday following, when he gave bail for his appearance at September term; Mr. Collier alſo gave bail for his appearance to take his trial at the ſame term; no warrant was iſſued againſt Judge Reeve, ſays the Connecticut Herald, to our knowledge—he is ſaid to be a *relation of the diſtrict judge.*—The charge againſt Mr. Oſgood was for certain ſentiments delivered by him in a ſermon preached at Branford on Thankſgiving day laſt. Mr. Edwards, the Judge, is a noted Deiſt, and of courſe no friend to religious men or preachers of the goſpel.

The ſedition law of the general government, by which any perſon charged with a libel on the Preſident, was allowed, on his trial, to give the *truth* in evidence, being now repealed, the above perſons may be convicted of libels on the government, and ſentenced to any puniſhment the court may pleaſe to inflict, though whatever they may have uttered or publiſhed be ſtrictly according to truth. This is *democratic liberty* of *the preſs and ſpeech.* The Marſhal who ſelected the Grand-Jury, is a tool of Mr. Jefferſon—he took care to have a clear majority of *good democrats.*

The trial of the above-mentioned perſons is to take place in September next. It will doubtleſs afford much ſport to the politicians of Connecticut. Mr. Jefferſon having probably now deſpaired of revolutionizing that ſtate, is taking meaſures for revenge, and this may be conſidered the onſet of his tools in the goodly work of proſcription and perſecution of the people of Connecticut.

The editor of the Boſton Centinel ſays, "We do, with great pleaſure, congratulate the public of Maſſachuſetts, and all the friends of Virtue and Patriotiſm, in the United States, on the Certainty of the re-election, by a Majority of the People of this Commonwealth, of His Excellency CALEB STRONG, as their Governor."

Gov. Strong will be elected (ſays the Centinel) by more than 300 votes, over a majority.

A large French privateer ſchooner of 16 guns, has arrived off the bar of Charleſton, S. C. She brings too all outward bound veſſels.

It is reported by a veſſel ſpoken at ſea, that England has declared war againſt Algiers.

Capt. Glen, arrived at Philadelphia from Cadiz informs, that Admiral Gravina died at Cadiz on the 9th of March. He alſo ſays, there were 14 or 15 French and Spaniſh ſhips of the line at Cadiz, part of which were preparing for ſea.

Capt. Lewis, who arrived at Baltimore, on the 1ſt inſt. in 17 days from Jeremie, was informed that a large ſchooner belonging to Baltimore, White, maſter, with one large gun, had been captured by a large French privateer, and *every one put to death!!!* The news was received at Jeremie 10 or 12 days before Capt. Lewis left it, by ſome indigenes that had been captured by the ſame privateer and put on ſhore.

The democratic papers are continually pouring out the moſt bitter invectives againſt England; and yet it appears by thoſe very papers, as indeed is true, that England is more diſpoſed to accommodate all differences with us, than any other nation.

A proclamation has been iſſued by the Governor of the Bahama Iſlands, permitting the importation of corn, all ſorts of grain, pulſe, flour, bread, rice every ſpecies of ſalted proviſions, cattle, and live ſtock of all kinds, and all ſorts of lumber, from the United States, into the ports of Naſſau, Exuma, Turks Iſland, St. George and Crooked Iſland, as well in neutrul as Britiſh veſſels, for, and during the ſpace of three months, to be computed from the 9th day of April, 1806.

Mr. Beatty, ſurgeon of the Victory, (ſays a late London paper,) has had the ball, which was the inſtrument of death to the late Lord Nelſon, ſet in gold and chryſtals. The fringe of the epaulet is yet hanging to it. Two thouſand guineas have been offered him for it, but he refuſed.

New-York Election.—Returns from ſeven Congreſſional diſtricts ſtate the election of the following gentlemen, viz. Meſſrs. *Gurdon S. Mumford, George Clinton, jun. James I Van Allen, Daniel C. Ver Plank,* and *Joſiah Masters*—democrats; and Meſſrs. *Kilian K. Van Renſellear* and *Barent Gardener*—federaliſts.

The election of State-officers, from appearances, has terminated very favourably to the intereſts of the federal and Livingſton parties.

The Aurora is of opinion that the object of *the Adminiſtration* in publiſhing the letters of the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. Turner and to the Preſident, proclaiming the inability of government to adopt any meaſure of defence, was "to cenſure *Congreſs.*"

Arrived at this port, on Sunday laſt, in 5 days from Charleſton (S. C.) the ſloop Rolla, Capt. Whittredge.—On the 7th inſt. the Rolla was fired upon and boarded in the latitude of 35:9, longitude 75:41, by an officer belonging to the Britiſh frigate Cleopatra, Capt. White, of 44 guns—who after treating Capt. Whittredge with every mark of contempt, and extreme inſolence, demanded a ſight of his papers; and not content with viewing them, made him produce his letters, and without ceremony broke open thoſe addreſſed as follows, viz. Meſſrs. Bowen & Ennis, Merchants, Newport; Meſſrs. Gardner & Dean, Merchants, Newport, Hon. Samuel Tobey, Berkley, Maſſachuſetts, Mr. George D'Wolfe, Briſtol Rhode-Iſland. After having peruſed theſe, the evening being far advanced, he impreſſed the cook, named Nathan Wampe, an Indian, (an apprentice to Michael Winſlow of Rocheſter, Maſſachuſetts,) and then ſuffered Capt. W. to proceed; in this manner is the American flag violated in its rights, and plundered of its citizens.

DIED.—At Philadelphia, on the 8th inſt. in the 72d year of his age, ROBERT MORRIS, Eſq.—The important ſervices, which diſtinguiſhed the private and public conduct of this gentleman, through the American Revolution, were ſuch as obtained the confidence and gratitude of his country.

As an individual he gave his beſt exertions, and embarked his fortune and credit in the common cauſe, in the darkeſt periods of the war.

As Superintendant of Finance, he was eminently uſeful in organizing the revenue, and in furniſhing ſuch ſupplies to the army, as greatly contributed to a ſucceſsful termination of the conteſt.

—At Pinneville, St. Stephen's Pariſh, near Charleſton (S. C.) LUCIUS CARY, Eſq. late of Providence.

—In this town, Miſs SALLY GREENE, daughter of Mr. Fones Greene, in the 24th year of her age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, May 16.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Halcyon, Cahoone,	New-York
Ship Swift, Mayberry,	Montevido
Commerce, Lawton,	Havanna
Sloop Louiſa, Weaver,	Charleſton
Brig Ruſſell, Newton,	Havanna
Schooner Neptune, Goold,	St. Thomas
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Abigail, Hazard,	New-York
Liberty, Nichols,	Norfolk

LAW BOOKS.

Juſt Received, and for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, the following Law Books, viz.

PART 1ſt of the 1ſt vol. of the new ſeries of New-York Term Reports, by William Johnſon, Eſq. the preſent Reporter to that State.

The 5th vol. of Eaſt's Reports, American edition.

Buller's Niſius Prius, 1 vol. 8vo.
Saunders's Reports, 3 vols 8vo.
Fonblanque on Equity, 2 vols. 8vo.
Bacon's abridgment 7 vols. 8vo.
Graydon's Digeſt, 1 vol. 8vo.
New-York Term Reports, 2 vols 8vo.
New-York Caſes in Error, 1 vol. 8vo.
Marſhall on Inſurance, 1 vol. 8vo.
Pothier on Obligations, 1 vol. 8 vo.
Blackſtone's Commentaries, with Chriſtian's Notes of reference to the laws of the United States, 4 vols. 8vo.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Burlamaqui on Law, 1 vol. 8vo.
Robinſon's Admiralty Reports, 4 vols. 8vo

The above, with every other Book, for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury, will be ſold as cheap as can be purchaſed at any Book-Store in America.

☞ LAW BOOKS of every kind (both Engliſh and American) procured at the ſhorteſt notice, and upon as good terms, as at any Book-Store in America.

Newport, May 16, 1806.

ALBERT W. GARDINER,

No. 108, Thames Street,

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Staple and Fancy Goods:

AMONG WHICH ARE

AN elegant aſſortment of lateſt faſhion ſuperfine and common Calicoes
Chintzes and Copper-plates
A large aſſortment of India Cottons and Iriſh Linens
Scotch and India Book-Muſlins
Pequet, Leno, and Carronade Muſlins, figured and plain
Rich laced and tambboured Muſlins
Japan Ditto
Checked and plain Muſlins
Ladies rich and common Veils
Laced and figured Handkerchiefs
Habit Do.
Figured Cap-Patterns
Lace Trimmings
Lace Net Muſlins
Laced, figured, and plain Crapes, all colours
Figured Satins and Sarcenets
Rich ground Trimmings
Silk Gloves and Mitts
Ladies Armlets
Silver, cotton, and ſilk Cords, Buttons, &c.
Velvet Bindings
Elegant Necklaces
Plain and ornamented Combs
Rich and common Fans
Barcelona Handkerchiefs
Silk Shawls
Lace Cambricks
Do. tamboured Muſlin Do.
Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs
Common and ſuperfine Dimity
6-4 cambrick Dimity
4-4 and 6-4 cotton Cambricks figured
Checked and hair-corded Cambricks
Black Sattins
Florence Luteſtrings
An elegant aſſortment of cotton, ſilk and thread Laces
Ladies and Gentlemen's cotton and ſilk Hoſe
Silk and cotton Umbrellas
An aſſortment of ladies Parafols
Black and coloured Cambricks
Cotton Ginghams
Yellow and blue Nankeens
Veſtings
An elegant aſſortment of Kid Shoes, very low.

Alſo, Newest-Faſhion London

Dreſs Hats and Bonnets;

CONSISTING OF

A few elegant white Imperial Chip Hats
Few do. figured Crape Dreſs Bonnets
Do. Engliſh Walking Bonnets
Do. elegant Primroſe Bonnets, with wreaths
Do. Gipſey Willow Bonnets
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Newport, May 16, 1806.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE BRIG GERMAN PEGGY, burthen One hundred and ſeven Tons; in good order, and ready to take a cargo on board.—Apply to Stephen T. Northam, at his ſtore on Mr. William Langley's Wharf.—Who has for ſale St. Croix's Sugar by the hogſhead or barrel; Havanna Sugar by the box; good retailing Molaſſes, and New-England Rum by the hogſhead; North-Carolina Hams and Bacon; Corn, Tar; Turpentine and Roſin; and 12,000 firſt quality of white-oak hogſhead Staves and Heading. *Newport, May 16, 1806.*

THE Creditors of *John Trevett*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Cabinet-maker, are notified to appear at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport on the ſecond Monday of June next, if they think fit, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of the inſolvent act, made and paſſed, June 1756, ſhould not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, May 14, 1806.

n w be taken off. The nation is ſtigmatiſed. It has received a blot, which all your Indian rubber cannot efface."

Mr. Randolph again aſks, "Where has the Hornet ſailed? To Corunna or to Cadiz? No, to Nantz, the high road to Paris."

May 10.

Miranda's Expedition.—A Jamaica paper of the 12th ult. which we received yeſterday, contains the following—"We learn from Carraccas, that the government of that place was aware of Miranda's intention, in conſequence of which, a large force of Spaniards and Aborignes had been raiſed to oppoſe him, and the ſeacoaſt, lined with troops for a great diſtance. His partizans, however, under a commander named Ferdinand Mendes Pinto, were alſo collecting an immenſe force to windward, and were determined to render him all aſſiſtance, immediately on his appearing on the coaſt."

Inſurance on the baggage of an American officer in Miranda's expedition has been made at Lloyd's, London.

MASSACHUETTS.

BOSTON, MAY 13.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We were yeſterday favored with London papers to the 26th of March, received by the Romulus from Liverpool.

HAGUE, MARCH 11.

The paſſage in the *Expoſe* of the ſtate of the Empire, delivered to the Legiſlative Body at Paris, by the Miniſter of the Interior, in which Holland is enumerated among the Federative States of France, has occaſioned here a great ſenſation.

It is ſaid, that Prince Murat will be inveſted with a great dignity here. What is certain is, that Prince Louis will not be at the head of our Government, for he is to reign over Piedmont, and will reſide at Turin.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Parliament have unanimouſly paſſed a vote of thanks and acknowledgements to the Admirals, the Officers, Marines and Seamen, who atchieved the victory off St. Domingo in February laſt.

March 26.

It is determined that the new loan ſhall be for 20,000,000.

It is now perfectly aſcertained that the differences between France and Pruſſia are ſettled.

The deficit in the revenues of the Batavian Republic for the preſent year exceeds 23 millions, and is to be raiſed by new taxes. The naval preparations in the Dutch ports are carried on with great activity, and ſeveral couriers had within a few days arrived at the Hague from Admiral Verlinel, at Paris.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1806.

The Connecticut papers informs us, that at the Circuit Court held at New-Haven on the 14th ult. Judge Patterſon, being unable to attend from indiſpoſition, Mr. Edwards, the new Diſtrict Judge, preſided, and addreſſed the Grand Jury at the opening of the Court. He ſtrongly recommended an enquiry reſpecting *ſeditious publications* againſt the government of the United States!

The grand jury returned Bills againſt the Honorable Tapping Reeve, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the ſtate of Connecticut, the Rev. Mr. Oſgood, a Preſbyterian clergyman, and Mr. Thomas Collier, printer of the Litchfield Monitor, for ſeditious publications and expreſſions againſt the character of Thomas Jefferſon, Preſident of the United States. Mr. Oſgood was thrown into priſon on Saturday, the 18th ult. where he remained till the Monday following, when he gave bail for his appearance at September term; Mr. Collier alſo gave bail for his appearance to take his trial at the ſame term; no warrant was iſſued againſt Judge Reeve, ſays the Connecticut Herald, to our knowledge—he is ſaid to be a *relation of the diſtrict judge.*—The charge againſt Mr. Oſgood was for certain ſentiments delivered by him in a ſermon preached at Branford on Thankſgiving day laſt. Mr. Edwards, the Judge, is a noted Deiſt, and of courſe no friend to religious men or preachers of the goſpel.

The ſedition law of the general government, by which any perſon charged with a libel on the Preſident, was allowed, on his trial, to give the *truth* in evidence, being now repealed, the above perſons may be convicted of libels on the government, and ſentenced to any puniſhment the court may pleaſe to inflict, though whatever they may have uttered or publiſhed be ſtrictly according to truth. This is *democratic liberty* of *the preſs and ſpeech.* The Marſhal who ſelected the Grand-Jury, is a tool of Mr. Jefferſon—he took care to have a clear majority of *good democrats.*

The trial of the above-mentioned perſons is to take place in September next. It will doubtleſs afford much ſport to the politicians of Connecticut. Mr. Jefferſon having probably now deſpaired of revolutionizing that ſtate, is taking meaſures for revenge, and this may be conſidered the onſet of his tools in the goodly work of proſcription and perſecution of the people of Connecticut.

The editor of the Boſton Centinel ſays, "We do, with great pleaſure, congratulate the public of Maſſachuſetts, and all the friends of Virtue and Patriotiſm, in the United States, on the Certainty of the re-election, by a Majority of the People of this Commonwealth, of His Excellency CALEB STRONG, as their Governor."

Gov. Strong will be elected (ſays the Centinel) by more than 300 votes, over a majority.

A large French privateer ſchooner of 16 guns, has arrived off the bar of Charleſton, S. C. She brings too all outward bound veſſels.

It is reported by a veſſel ſpoken at ſea, that England has declared war againſt Algiers.

Capt. Glen, arrived at Philadelphia from Cadiz informs, that Admiral Gravina died at Cadiz on the 9th of March. He alſo ſays, there were 14 or 15 French and Spaniſh ſhips of the line at Cadiz, part of which were preparing for ſea.

Capt. Lewis, who arrived at Baltimore, on the 1ſt inſt. in 17 days from Jeremie, was informed that a large ſchooner belonging to Baltimore, White, maſter, with one large gun, had been captured by a large French privateer, and *every one put to death! ! !* The news was received at Jeremie 10 or 12 days before Capt. Lewis left it, by ſome indigenes that had been captured by the ſame privateer and put on ſhore.

The democratic papers are continually pouring out the moſt bitter invectives againſt England; and yet it appears by thoſe very papers, as indeed is true, that England is more diſpoſed to accommodate all differences with us, than any other nation.

A proclamation has been iſſued by the Governor of the Bahama Iſlands, permitting the importation of corn, all ſorts of grain, pulſe, flour, bread, rice every ſpecies of ſalted proviſions, cattle, and live ſtock of all kinds, and all ſorts of lumber, from the United States, into the ports of Naſſau, Exuma, Turks Iſland, St. George and Crooked Iſland, as well in neutrul as Britiſh veſſels, for, and during the ſpace of three months, to be computed from the 9th day of April, 1806.

Mr. Beatty, ſurgeon of the Victory, (ſays a late London paper,) has had the ball, which was the inſtrument of death to the late Lord Nelſon, ſet in gold and chryſtals. The fringe of the epaulet is yet hanging to it. Two thouſand guineas have been offered him for it, but he refuſed.

New-York Election.—Returns from ſeven Congreſſional diſtricts ſtate the election of the following gentlemen, viz. Meſſrs. *Gurdon S. Mumford, George Clinton, jun. James I Van Allen, Daniel C. Ver Plank,* and *Joſiah Maſters*—democrats; and Meſſrs. *Kilian K. Van Renſellear* and *Barent Gardener*—federaliſts.

The election of State-officers, from appearances, has terminated very favourably to the intereſts of the federal and Livingſton parties.

The Aurora is of opinion that the object of *the Adminiſtration* in publiſhing the letters of the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. Turner and to the Preſident, proclaiming the inability of government to adopt any meaſure of defence, was "to cenſure *Congreſs.*"

Arrived at this port, on Sunday laſt, in 5 days from Charleſton (S. C.) the ſloop Rolla, Capt. Whittredge.—On the 7th inſt. the Rolla was fired upon and boarded in the latitude of 35:9, longitude 75:41, by an officer belonging to the Britiſh frigate Cleopatra, Capt. White, of 44 guns—who after treating Capt. Whittredge with every mark of contempt, and extreme inſolence, demanded a ſight of his papers; and not content with viewing them, made him produce his letters, and without ceremony broke open thoſe addreſſed as follows, viz. Meſſrs. Bowen & Ennis. Merchants, Newport; Meſſrs. Gardner & Dean, Merchants, Newport, Hon. Samuel Tobey, Berkley, Maſſachuſetts, Mr. George D'Wolfe, Briſtol Rhode-Iſland. After having peruſed theſe, the evening being far advanced, he impreſſed the cook, named Nathan Wampe, an Indian, (an apprentice to Michael Winſlow of Rocheſter, Maſſachuſetts,) and then ſuffered Capt. W. to proceed; in this manner is the American flag violated in its rights, and plundered of its citizens.

DIED.—At Philadelphia, on the 8th inſt. in the 72d year of his age, ROBERT MORRIS, Eſq.—The important ſervices, which diſtinguiſhed the private and public conduct of this gentleman, through the American Revolution, were ſuch as obtained the confidence and gratitude of his country.

As an individual he gave his beſt exertions, and embarked his fortune and credit in the common cauſe, in the darkeſt periods of the war.

As Superintendant of Finance, he was eminently uſeful in organizing the revenue, and in furniſhing ſuch ſupplies to the army, as greatly contributed to a ſucceſsful termination of the conteſt.

—At Pinneville, St. Stephen's Pariſh, near Charleſton (S. C.) LUCIUS CARY, Eſq. late of Providence.

—In this town, Miſs SALLY GREENE, daughter of Mr. Fones Greene, in the 24th year of her age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, May 16.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Halcyon, Cahoone,	New-York
Ship Swift, Mayberry,	Montevido
Commerce, Lawton,	Havanna
Sloop Louiſa, Weaver,	Charleſton
Brig Ruſſell, Newton,	Havanna
Schooner Neptune, Goold,	St. Thomas
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Abigail, Hazard,	New-York
Liberty, Nichols,	Norfolk

LAW BOOKS.

Juſt Received, and for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, the following Law Books, viz.

PART 1ſt of the 1ſt vol. of the new ſeries of New-York Term Reports, by William Johnſon, Eſq. the preſent Reporter to that State.

The 5th vol. of Eaſt's Reports, American edition.

Buller's Niſius Prius, 1 vol. 8vo.
Saunders's Reports, 3 vols 8vo.
Fonblanque on Equity, 2 vols. 8vo.
Bacon's abridgment 7 vols. 8vo.
Graydon's Digeſt, 1 vol. 8vo.
New-York Term Reports, 2 vols 8vo.
New-York Caſes in Error, 1 vol. 8vo.
Marſhall on Inſurance, 1 vol. 8vo.
Pothier on Obligations, 1 vol. 8 vo.
Blackſtone's Commentaries, with Chriſtian's Notes of reference to the laws of the United States, 4 vols. 8vo.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Barlamaqui on Law, 1 vol. 8vo.
Robinſon's Admiralty Reports, 4 vols. 8vo

The above, with every other Book, for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury, will be ſold as cheap as can be purchaſed at any Book-Store in America.

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And poſſeſſion given immediately,

THE three-ſtory Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Waſhington-Square, owned by the ſubſcriber.—For further particulars and terms apply to JOHN WOOD.

Newport, May 16, 1806.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE BRIG GERMAN PEGGY, burthen One hundred and ſeven Tons; in good order, and ready to take a cargo on board.—Apply to Stephen T. Northam, at his ſtore on Mr. William Langley's Wharf.—Who has for ſale St. Croix's Sugar by the hogſhead or barrel; Havanna Sugar by the box; good retailing Molaſſes, and New-England Rum by the hogſhead; North-Carolina Hams and Bacon; Corn, Tar; Turpentine and Roſin; and 12,000 firſt quality of white-oak hogſhead Staves and Heading. *Newport, May 16, 1806.*

THE Creditors of *John Trevett*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Cabinet-maker, are notified to appear at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport on the ſecond Monday of June next, if they think fit, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of the inſolvent act, made and paſſed, June 1756, ſhould not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Secr'y.*

Newport, May 14, 1806.

POETRY.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

LINES

On the Death of a YOUNG LADY.

LET choiceſt flow'rets deck the grave,
Where hallow'd worth and virtue reſt—
Ye whiſp'ring breezes ſoftly wave—
Oh! ſoftly fan her beauteous breaſt.

For ah!—to dreaded death a prey,
Thoſe eyes have now forever cloſ'd;
Their lovely, faſcinating ray,
In deep, eternal ſleep compos'd.

And now, alas! no longer red
With health and beauty's opening bloom,
The roſes of her cheek are fled!
They fade—the victims of the *tomb.*

The muſic of her voice no more
In ſweeteſt accents ſoothes the ear;
She's gone!—her ſhort probation o'er;
She's mounted to the ſtarry ſphere!

Let tears, each kindred eye bedew;
Ye! friends of virtue heave the ſigh;
And ah!—remember, as ye view;
That all but Virtue, ſoon muſt die.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LXXI.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ON NEGLECT.

THERE is the ſame difference between diligence and neglect, as between a garden curiouſly kept, and the ſluggard's field: The one is clothed with beauty, the other with deformity.

Negligence is the ruſt of the ſoul, which corrodes through all her beſt reſolutions; we need only to ſit ſtill, and diſeaſes will ariſe for want of exerciſe. How fair ſoever the ſoul may be, while enveloped with a frail body it requires continual care and vigilance to prevent its being ſoiled and diſcoloured.—Our life is a warfare; and if we ſleep without a centinel, we may be taken by ſurprize. The mounds of virtue, as well as thoſe of paſtures, will decay; and if we do not repair them, all the beaſts of the field may enter and tear up the growth of goodneſs. With the well-diſpoſed, but a ſlight deviation from Wiſdom's laws, may diſturb the mind's fair peace.—Macarius did penance, for only killing a goat in anger.—Like the Jewiſh touch of things unclean, the leaſt miſconduct requires purification.—Man is like a watch; if he be not every day wound up, with prayer and circumſpection, he is unprofitable and falſe, and ſerves but to miſlead.—If an inſtrument be not truly ſet, it will be harſh, and out of tune—a ſingle ſtring diſordered, and the diapaſon dies.—Surely without an union with God, we cannot be ſecure or well! Can he be happy, who from happineſs is divided? To be united with God, we muſt be influenced by his goodneſs, and continually ſtrive to imitate his perfections.

Diligence preſerves and gathers, while neglect, like death, is the diſſolution of all.—The induſtrious bee, by his ſedulity in ſummer, lives on honey all the winter, while the drone is not only caſt out, but beaten and puniſhed.

New Importation of VALUABLE BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf,

A new and extenſive Aſſortment of CHOICE BOOKS, chiefly of the Beſt and latest London editions; among which are many new, valuable and elegant Works.

The following are a few of them, viz.

LORD Bacon's Works, 10 vols. 8vo calf gilt, extra.
Burke's Works, 8 vols. calf, gilt.
Addiſon's Works, 6 vols. 8vo, calf, gilt.
Goldſmith's Works, 4 vols 8vo calf, gilt.
Chatterton's Works, with his Life, by Dr. Gregory 3 vols. 8vo calf, gilt.—Chatterton is deemed to have been the greateſt genius of his age, and the moſt extraordinary character that ever exiſted in any age or country.
The Works of the Poets of Great-Britain and Ireland, with prefaces, biographical and critical—By Dr. Samuel Johnſon, in 8 vols. royal 8vo
Swift's Works, 24 vols. 12mo
Johnſon's Works and Life, by Murphy, 6 vols 8vo
Sterne's Works, 8 vols 8vo.
Pope's Works, 6 vols 8vo.
Armſtrong's Poetical Works, 2 vols. 8vo
Burns's Works, complete, 5 vols 12mo.
Hume's Hiſtory of England, and continuation by Smollet, 13 vols. 8vo
Bolingbroke's Works, 5 vols. 8vo
Boſwell's Life of Dr. Samuel Johnſon, comprehending an account of his ſtudies and numerous works; the whole exhibiting a view of literature and literary men in Great-Britain, for near half a century, during which he flouriſhed, 3 vols. 8vo
Rollin's method of teaching and ſtudying the Belles-Lettres; or an introduction to languages, poeſy, rhetoric, hiſtory, moral philoſophy, phyſics, &c 4 vols. 8vo
Lord Kames on Education, 1 vol 8vo
The complete Works of Robertſon, comprehending his hiſtory of America, hiſtory of Scotland, hiſtory of India, and his hiſtory of the reign of the Emperor Charles V. with the author's laſt emendations and additions; to which is prefixed an account of the life and writings of the author, by Dugald Stewart, F. R. S.—13 vols 8vo London 1804.
Ganganelli's (Pope Clement XIV) letters, 2 vols 12mo
Gibbon's hiſtory of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, with maps, 8 vols. 8vo
Ferguſon's hiſtory of the progreſs and termination of the Roman Republic—with maps, 8 vols. 8vo
Hoole's Arioſto, with elegant plates, 5 vols. 8vo
Hoole's Rinaldo, 1 vol. 8vo
Hoole's Taſſo, with elegant plates, 2 vols. 8vo
The Orations of Cicero tranſlated into Engliſh, by Dr. Guthrie, 3 vols. 8vo
Francis's Horace, 3 vols. 12mo
Dryden's Virgil, 3 vols 8vo
Smith's Thucydides, 2 vols. 8vo
Salluſt Delphini, 1 vol. 8vo
Hutchinſon's Zenophon, 1 vol 8vo
Collectanae Greca Majora, 2 vol. 8vo
Godwin's life of Chaucer, 4 vols 8vo
Petrarch's View of Human Life, 1 vol. 8vo
Kaimes,s ſketches of the hiſtory of Man, 4 vols
Kaimes's Elements of Criticiſm, 2 vols. 8vo
Paley's Natural Theology, 1 vol 8vo
Edwards' hiſtory of the Weſt-Indies, illuſtrated with elegant maps and plates, 3 vols. 8vo
Harwood's Grecian Antiquities, 1 vol. 8vo
Stavorinus's voyages to the Eaſt-Indies, 3 vols 8vo
Taplin's Sporting Dictionary and Rural Repoſitory of general information, 2 vols. 8vo with elegant plates.
Rural Recreations, or the Gardener's Inſtructor; exhibiting in a clear and perſpicuous manner, all the operations neceſſary in the Kitchen, Flower, and Fruit-Garden, &c. &c. for every month in the year, with a treatiſe on the management of Bees. To which is ſubjoined a complete catalogue of uſeful and ornamental trees, ſhrubs and plants. With their varieties and parts uſed for medicinal and cullinary purpoſes; by a ſociety of practical Gardeners—with elegant plates, 1 vol. 8vo.
Rural Recreations, or modern Farmer's Calendar, and monthly Inſtructor; exhibiting under a comprehenſive form, all the operations neceſſary on a Farm, for every month in the year; as well as all the recent improvements in Agriculture and rural Economy; by a Farmer; illuſtrated with elegant plates, 1 vol. 8vo
Holcroft's Travels from Hamburgh, through Weſtphalia, Holland and the Netherlands to Paris, 1 vol. 8vo.
Kotzebue's travels from Berlin through Switzerland to Paris, in the year 1804, 3 vols. 12mo.
Southey's travels in Spain and Portugal 1 vol
Public Characters in England, for 1804—5, 1 vol.
Ritchie's political and military memoirs of Europe 3 vol. 8vo.—*A new and interesting work.*
Doddridge's Family Expoſitor, 6 vols 8vo.
Doddridge's Works, 5 vols 8vo.
Haley's life of Milton, 1 vol 8vo
Mortimer's elements of commerce, 1 vol. 8vo.
Decamaron's Boccaccio, 2 vols. 8vo.
Dibdin's Claſſics, 1 vol 8vo
Colman's Terence, 2 vols 12mo
Telemaque in French 1 vol 12mo
Southey's Poems, 2 vols 12mo
Moore's Fables for the Female Sex, embelliſhed with elegant engravings, 1 vol 12mo
Scott's Lay of the laſt Minſtrel, 1 vol 12mo
New Bath Guide, 1 vol 12mo
Hayley's Triumph of Temper, 1 vol 12mo
Cowper's Homer, 2 vols 8vo
Pilkington's, Cowley's, Cowper's, Cottel's, Wadſworth's, Goldſmith's, Gray's, Opie's, Green's, Akenſide's, Milton's, Thompſon's, Burn's; and many other poems in elegant 12mo editions.
The Life of Bonaparte, in which the attrocious deeds which he has perpetrated, in order to attain his preſent elevated ſtation are faithfully recorded—by L. Sarratt, 1 vol 12mo
Fielding's Memoirs of Socrates, 1 vol. 8vo.
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Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful 1 vol.
Aſhley's Zenophon, 1 vol 8vo
Harris's Hermes 1 vol
Leland's Demoſthenes, vols
Patſall's Quintillian, 2 vol
Fawke's Apollonius Rhodius, 1 vol
Glovier's Leonidas, *with elegant plates*, 2 vols 8vo
Glovier's Athenaid, being a ſequel to Leonidas 3 vols.
Heron's Junius, with elegant plates, 2 vols. 8vo.
Smith's Laboratory of Arts, *embellished with forty-one elegant plates*, 2 vols vo
Pauſanias Greece, (*with elegant Plates*) 3 vols.
Potters Grecian Antiquities (*with elegant Plates*) 2 vols.
Potter's Eſchylus, 2 vols.
Melmoth's Cato and Lælius, 2 vols
Beloe's Herodotus, 4 vols.
Murphy's Tacitus 4 vols.
Beloe's Aulus Gellius, 3 vols
Baker's new Tranſlation of Livy's Roman Hiſtory 6 vols.
Thompſon's Suetonius 1 vol 8vo
Bladden's Cæſar 1 vol 8vo
Hampton's Tranſlation of Polybius, 4 vols 8vo
Melmoth's Cicero's Letters, 3 vols vo
Melmoth's Pliny's Letters, 2 vols. 12mo
Middleton's Life of Cicero, 3 vols 8vo
Gifford's Juvenal, 3 vols

And a great variety of other new and valuable Works, the whole of which will be ſold as cheap as at any Book-Store in America.

Newport, May 2, 1806.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
At No. 118, Thames-Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargе White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſion of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them.

April 19, 1805.

SALT AFLOAT.

FOR SALE, BY
EARL & ALLSTON,

THE CARGO of the Ship LEVANT, conſiſting of Cadiz Salt, of a ſuperior quality.—Bloom Muſcatel Raiſins in boxes, and Legia Ditto in kegs.—Alſo a few quarter-caſks of good Sherry Wine.

Newport, May 2, 1806.

ELEGANT MAP.

A NEW, elegant, and accurate MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, with a PLAN OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON (handſomely mounted) for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

BENJAMIN CHURCH
Offers for SALE,

HIS HOUSE, No. 100, in Thames-ſtreet, next door ſouth of Mr. Stephen T. Northam's, an excellent ſtand for buſineſs, and in good repair.—He would further inform the public, That he has on hand the firſt quality brown Sugar, by the hogſhead or barrel; Jamaica Spirits, per do; and a few hogſheads of Surinam Molaſſes—The above articles may be purchaſed at a reduced price, either by wholeſale or retail, for caſh, as the ſubſcriber is about to leave the town, he calls on all thoſe who have unſettled accounts with him, to call and adjuſt them without delay. *Newport, May* 2, 1806.

CHARLES COGGESHALL & CO.

Have removed from NO. 143 to 127, Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite John F. Townſend & Co.—They return their thanks for the liberal patronage they have already received.

They have now on Hand, for Sale, the following Aſſortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. directly from Boston.—Among which are,

LADIES Kid, ſquare-toes, of the lateſt faſhion.
Do Morocco, Slippers, ſquare-toes.
Do Do. with heels and ſquare-toes.
Miſſes of all kinds.
Men's, lined and bound, fine.
Do. common and coarſe.
Boys, lined and bound, and coarſe.
Childrens, of all kinds.

ALSO,

An aſſortment of Roxbury Boot-Legs, and Ruſſett Boot-Tops.

Likewiſe—A variety of TRUNKS, as uſual.

Newport, May 2, 1806.

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, the 29th of May inſt at XI *o'clock,* A. M. *on the premiſes (if not previouſly diſposed of at Private Sale)*

TWO Dwelling-Houſes, formerly the property of Jonathan Rogers, deceaſed, ſituated in Bridge-ſtreet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

CALEB LYNDON.
DANIEL. W. HOOKEY.

Newport, May 2. 1806.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot of Land, near the Wind-Mill, late belonging to *Eleazer Read*, deceaſed.—For terms, &c. apply to

HOLDER ALMY.

Newport. May 12. 1806.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by
ASA SHAW,
At the Head of Broad-Street,

A GENERAL Supply of HAY-SEED, viz. Herd's-Graſs; Clover; Borden's Graſs and Red-Top; Turnip-Seed by the pound or leſs quantity.—Alſo Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead; Soap per box; Bar-Iron aſſorted per ton; German Steel; with an aſſortment of GROCERIES at Retail, among which are Rum; Brandy; Geneva; Molaſſes; Sugar; Flour; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Cotton, &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Crockery Ware.

The above articles will be ſold as cheap for caſh as can be purchaſed in Newport. He thanks his cuſtomers for former favours, and ſolicits a continuance. *Newport, April* 11, 1806.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the Pump of the ſubſcriber, at the head of his Wharf in Thames-ſtreet—the third time this Winter paſt—the Bolts, Brake, and Noſe of ſaid Pump.—Whoever will give ſuch information, ſo that the Thief or Thieves may be brought to that juſtice which they deſerve, ſhall receive the above Reward.

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the beſt Quality North-Carolina TAR, on James Perry's Wharf—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

FOR SALE,

TWO LOTS of LAND, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, with a good Well of Water thereon—For further particulars and terms apply to

JAMES MITCHELL.

Who has for SALE,

1500 Weight of Salt PORK—and a Horſe-Cart.

Newport, 14th of 3d Month, 1806.

TO LET,

A HOUSE on the Point pleaſantly ſituated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reaſonable terms. Poſſeſſion given immediately. Apply to

JOB SHEARMAN,

Who has juſt Received, and for Sale, a ſupply of new Goods, bought with Caſh at Boſton. Alſo one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.

Newport, 11th mo. 22*d*, 1805.

Juſt Received,
And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, (Wholeſale and Retail.)

A NEW and extenſive aſſortment of the beſt STATIONARY, of almoſt every kind, among which are excellent Engliſh Letter-Paper, of various ſizes, by the dozen or ſingle ream.—Holland Quills of the beſt quality, by the thouſand or leſs quantity.—Engliſh Wafers, by the dozen or ſingle pound, &c. &c. All of which will be ſold as cheap as can be purchaſed in America.

Alſo for Sale as above,

SCALES AND DIVIDERS, of the beſt kind, and Seamen's Quadrants, very cheap.

Newport, May 2, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY
MEIN & ROGERS,

THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt. Shaw, from Jamaica, conſiſting of 174 hogheads of 6th-proof Rum.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.
At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c &c. &c.

Newport, June 4, 1805.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 22, 1805.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER
HAS FOR SALE,

EIGHTEEN hundred buſhels Virginia Corn.
100 barrels ſuperfine Flour.
1000 R. O. Hogſhead Staves.

Newport, April 4, 1806.

THE Creditors of *John Phillips*, of Richmond, in the county of Waſhington, an inſolvent debtor, are hereby notified, that they bring in and prove their demands within Nine months from the date hereof, before us the ſubſcribers, who are appointed aſſignees to ſaid inſolvent's eſtate.—That three meetings will be held for that purpoſe on the ſecond day of June, the twenty-fifth day of Auguſt, and the firſt Monday of February next, at the dwelling-houſe of *Charles Barker*, in South-Kingſtown.—Thoſe who ſhall neglect to comply with this notice, will be foreclоſed by the act, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors."

DAVID DOUGLASS,
JOHN T. NICHOLS,
JOHN HAGADORN, } *Aſſignees.*

South-Kingstown, May 3, 1806.

JAMES PERRY,
HAS FOR SALE,

THIRTY-FIVE Barrels of Prime Pork.
and Twenty-nine Half-Barrels Meſs Beef.

Newport, April 4, 1806.

TO BE LET,

A LOT of Land adjoining the Duck Manufactory, containing about four acres.

ALSO,

A Houſe, ſituated in Bridge-Street, next weſt of Capt. Gilbert Chaſe's, in good repair, and provided with an aqueduct from the fountain; being convenient for a ſmall family.—For terms apply to

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for ſale,
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf,

FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt.
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has alſo for ſale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

FOR SALE,

A SCOW, about 30 feet long, and 9 in width.—For terms, &c. apply to

SAMUEL VAUGHN.

Newport, April 24, 1806.

POETRY.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

LINES

On the Death of a YOUNG LADY.

LET choiceſt flow'rets deck the grave,
Where hallow'd worth and virtue reſt—
Ye whiſp'ring breezes ſoftly wave—
Oh! ſoftly fan her beauteous breaſt.

For ah!—to dreaded death a prey,
Thoſe eyes have now forever cloſ'd;
Their lovely, faſcinating ray,
In deep, eternal ſleep compos'd.

And now, alas! no longer red
With health and beauty's opening bloom,
The roſes of her cheek are fled!
They fade—the victims of the *tomb*.

The muſic of her voice no more
In ſweeteſt accents ſoothes the ear;
She's gone!—her ſhort probation o'er;
She's mounted to the ſtarry ſphere!

Let tears, each kindred eye bedew;
Ye! friends of virtue heave the ſigh;
And ah!—remember, as ye view;
That all but Virtue, ſoon muſt die.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LXXI.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ON NEGLECT.

THERE is the ſame difference between diligence and neglect, as between a garden curiouſly kept, and the ſluggard's field: The one is clothed with beauty, the other with deformity.

Negligence is the ruſt of the ſoul, which corrodes through all her beſt reſolutions; we need only to ſit ſtill, and diſeaſes will ariſe for want of exerciſe. How fair ſoever the ſoul may be, while enveloped with a frail body it requires continual care and vigilance to prevent its being ſoiled and diſcoloured.—Our life is a warfare; and if we ſleep without a centinel, we may be taken by ſurprize. The mounds of virtue, as well as thoſe of paſtures, will decay; and if we do not repair them, all the beaſts of the field may enter and tear up the growth of goodneſs. With the well-diſpoſed, but a ſlight deviation from Wiſdom's laws, may diſturb the mind's fair peace.—Macarius did penance, for only killing a gnat in anger.—Like the Jewiſh touch of things unclean, the leaſt miſconduct requires purification.—Man is like a watch; if he be not every day wound up, with prayer and circumſpection, he is unprofitable and falſe, and ſerves but to miſlead.—If an inſtrument be not truly ſet, it will be harſh, and out of tune—a ſingle ſtring diſordered, and the diapaſon dies.—Surely without an union with God, we cannot be ſecure or well! Can he be happy, who from happineſs is divided? To be united with God, we muſt be influenced by his goodneſs, and continually ſtrive to imitate his perfections.

Diligence preſerves and gathers, while neglect, like death, is the diſſolution of all.—The induſtrious bee, by his ſedulity in ſummer, lives on honey all the winter, while the drone is not only caſt out, but beaten and puniſhed.

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JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf,

A new and extenſive Aſſortment of CHOICE BOOK, chiefly of the Beſt and latest London editions; among which are many new, valuable and elegant Works.

The following are a few of them, viz.

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Newport, May 2, 1806.

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JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
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SALT AFLOAT.

FOR SALE, BY
EARL & ALLSTON,

THE CARGO of the Ship LEVANT, conſiſting of Cadiz Salt, of a ſuperior quality.—Bloom Muſcatel Raiſins in boxes, and Legia Ditto in kegs.—Alſo a few quarter-caſks of good Sherry Wine.

Newport, May 2, 1806.

ELEGANT MAP.

A NEW, elegant, and accurate MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, with a PLAN OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON (handſomely mounted) for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

BENJAMIN CHURCH
Offers for SALE,

HIS HOUSE, No. 100, in Thames-ſtreet, next door ſouth of Mr. Stephen T. Northam's, an excellent ſtand for buſineſs, and in good repair.—He would further inform the public, That he has on hand the firſt quality brown Sugar, by the hogſhead or barrel; Jamaica Spirits, per do; and a few hogſheads of Surinam Molaſſes.—The above articles may be purchaſed at a reduced price, either by wholeſale or retail, for caſh, as the ſubſcriber is about to leave the town, he calls on all thoſe who have unſettled accounts with him, to call and adjuſt them without delay. *Newport, May* 2, 1806

CHARLES COGGESHALL & CO.

Have removed from NO. 143 to 127, Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite John F. Townſend & Co.—They return their thanks for the liberal patronage they have already received.

They have now on Hand, for Sale, the following Aſſortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. directly from Boston.—Among which are,

LADIES Kid, ſquare-toes, of the lateſt faſhion.
Do. Morocco, Slippers, ſquare-toes.
Do Do. with heels and ſquare-toes.
Miſſes of all kinds.
Men's, lined and bound, fine.
Do. common and coarſe.
Boys, lined and bound, and coarſe.
Childrens, of all kinds.

ALSO,

An aſſortment of Roxbury Boot-Legs, and Ruſſett Boot-Tops.

Likewiſe—A variety of TRUNKS, as uſual.

Newport, May 2, 1806.

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, the 29th of May inſt at XI *o'clock,* A. M. *on the premiſes (if not previouſly diſpoſed of at Private Sale)*

TWO Dwelling-Houſes, formerly the property of Jonathan Rogers, deceaſed, ſituated in Bridge-ſtreet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

CALEB LYNDON,
DANIEL. W. HOOKEY.

Newport, May 2. 1806.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot of Land, near the Wind-Mill, late belonging to *Eleazer Read*, deceaſed.—For terms, &c. apply to

HOLDER ALMY.

Newport, May 12. 1806.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by
ASA SHAW,
At the Head of Broad-Street,

A GENERAL Supply of HAY-SEED, viz. Herd's-Graſs; Clover; Borden's Graſs and Red Top; Turnip-Seed by the pound or leſs quantity.—Alſo Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead; Soap per box; Bar-Iron aſſorted per ton; German Steel; with an aſſortment of GROCERIES at Retail, among which are Rum; Brandy; Geneva; Molaſſes; Sugar; Flour; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Cotton, &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Crockery Ware.

The above articles will be ſold as cheap for caſh as can be purchaſed in Newport. He thanks his cuſtomers for former favours, and ſolicits a continuance. *Newport, April* 11, 1806.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the Pump of the ſubſcriber, at the head of his Wharf in Thames-ſtreet—the third time this Winter paſt—the Bolts, Brake, and Noſe of ſaid Pump.—Whoever will give ſuch information, ſo that the Thief or Thieves may be brought to that juſtice which they deſerve, ſhall receive the above Reward.

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the beſt Quality North-Carolina TAR, on James Perry's Wharf—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

FOR SALE,

TWO LOTS of LAND, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, with a good Well of Water thereon—For further particulars and terms apply to

JAMES MITCHELL.

Who has for SALE,

1500 Weight of Salt PORK—and a Horſe-Cart.

Newport, 14th of 3d Month, 1806.

TO LET,

A HOUSE on the Point pleaſantly ſituated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reaſonable terms. Poſſeſſion given immediately. Apply to

JOB SHEARMAN,

Who has juſt Received, and for Sale, a ſupply of new Goods, bought with Caſh at Boſton. Alſo one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.

Newport, 11th mo. 22d, 1805.

Juſt Received,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, (Wholeſale and Retail.)

A NEW and extenſive aſſortment of the beſt STATIONARY, of almoſt every kind, among which are excellent Engliſh Letter-Paper, of various ſizes, by the dozen or ſingle ream.—Holland Quills of the beſt quality, by the thouſand or leſs quantity.—Engliſh Wafers, by the dozen or ſingle pound, &c. &c. All of which will be ſold as cheap as can be purchaſed in America.

Alſo for Sale as above,

SCALES AND DIVIDERS, of the beſt kind, and Seamen's Quadrants, very cheap.

Newport, May 2, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY
MEIN & ROGERS,

THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt. Shaw, from Jamaica, conſiſting of 174 hogheads of Proof Rum.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c &c. &c.

Newport, June 4, 1805.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 22, 1805.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER
HAS FOR SALE,

EIGHTEEN hundredbuſhels Virginia Corn.
100 barrels ſuperfine Flour.
1000 R. O. Hogſhead Staves.

Newport, April 4, 1806.

THE Creditors of *John Phillips*, of Richmond, in the county of Waſhington, an inſolvent debtor, are hereby notified, that they bring in and prove their demands within Nine months from the date hereof, before us the ſubſcribers, who are appointed aſſignees to ſaid inſolvent's eſtate.—That three meetings will be held for that purpoſe on the ſecond day of June, the twenty-fifth day of Auguſt, and the firſt Monday of February next, at the dwelling-houſe of *Charles Barker*, in South-Kingſtown.—Thoſe who ſhall neglect to comply with this notice, will be foreclоſed by the act, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors."

DAVID DOUGLASS,
JOHN T. NICHOLS,
JOHN HAGADORN,
} *Aſſignees.*

South-Kingstown, May 3, 1806.

JAMES PERRY,
HAS FOR SALE,

THIRTY-FIVE Barrels of Prime Pork, and Twenty-nine Half-Barrels Meſs Beef.

Newport, April 4, 1806.

TO BE LET,

A LOT of Land adjoining the Duck Manufactory, containing about four acres.

ALSO,

A Houſe, ſituated in Bridge-Street, next weſt of Capt. Gilbert Chaſe's, in good repair, and provided with an aqueduct from the fountain; being convenient for a ſmall family.—For terms apply to

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for ſale,
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf,

FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt.
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has alſo for ſale,

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

FOR SALE,

A SCOW, about 30 feet long, and 9 in width.—For terms, &c. apply to

SAMUEL VAUGHN.

Newport, April 24, 1806.